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On the type series of *Macropsalis kalinowskii* (Berlepsch & Stolzmann 1894) (Caprimulgidae)

by Nigel Cleere

Received 25 October 2003

Swallow-tailed Nightjar *Uropsalis segmentata* is a little-known Andean species that inhabits montane forests from central Colombia south to central Bolivia (Cleere 1998, 1999, Holyoak 2001). Two races are currently recognised, *U. s. segmentata* (Cassin 1849) in Colombia and Ecuador and *U. s. kalinowskii* (Berlepsch & Stolzmann 1894) in central Peru to central Bolivia. They differ in the size and markings of the outer tail feathers in adult males.

The nominate race was described under the name *Hydropsalis segmentatus* by Cassin (1849) from two Bogotá specimens originally in the Rivoli collection. The specimens were identified as a middle-age male and young female, and are now deposited in the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia (ANSP), where they were documented as ANSP 21.939 male, type, and ANSP 21.941 by Stone (1899). The nomination of ANSP 21.939 as the type was an act of lectotypification by Stone and ANSP 21.941 therefore became a paralectotype.

Macropsalis kalinowskii was described by Berlepsch & Stolzmann (1894) from eight specimens, five males and three females, collected by J. Kalinowski at Pariayacu, near Maraynioc, in central Peru on 26 October 1891, 5 and 6 November 1891, 12 December 1891, 16 September 1892 and 26 February 1893. The types were stated to be in the Branicki [*sic*] collection and the Berlepsch collection,

although these have since been sold or transferred to the Museum and Institute of Zoology, Warsaw, Poland (MZPW), and the Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Senckenberg, Frankfurt am Main, Germany (SMF). The type material of *M. kalinowskii* has received very little subsequent attention and only two specimens appear in modern type catalogues. A male deposited in the Museum and Institute of Zoology, Warsaw (MZPW 2287) was recorded as the type by Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927) and a female deposited in the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, USA (USNM 159776), was listed as a co-type by Deignan (1961). It is of interest, therefore, to fully document the type material of *M. kalinowskii*.

Material and methods

I visited most of the major natural history museums in Europe and North America and carefully examined all specimens of *Macropsalis kalinowskii*. Specimen label data were compared with the literature, museum registers and archive material where available, and all eight specimens, five males and three females, collected by J. Kalinowski at Pariayacu, near Maraynioc, Peru, were located.

Results and discussion

The original description of *Macropsalis kalinowskii* was based upon the five males and three females, which were supported with data such as locality, collection dates and collector. It was also stated that these specimens were lodged in two private collections, the Musée Branicki in Poland and the Musée Berlepsch in Germany, but the number sent to each collection was not elaborated. The Branickis' collection is now held in the Museum and Institute of Zoology in Warsaw, Poland, and the Berlepsch collection in the Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Senckenberg in Frankfurt am Main, Germany. However, it is clear from the examination of material in each collection that both Berlepsch and the Branickis readily exchanged material with other collectors (see below), and hence the type series is not confined to the museums in Warsaw and Frankfurt.

In the collections housed at the Museum and Institute of Zoology in Warsaw there are three specimens, an immature male with the outer tail feathers still growing and two adult males, all taken at Maraynioc, Peru, by J. Kalinowski and received from the Branickis' collection. Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927) identified one of these specimens, MZPW 2287, an adult male collected on 12 December 1891, as the type, which therefore was an act of lectotypification. The number on the specimen label is actually 2287P, which is an old registration number, and it has yet to be given a new number. On the Branicki label is the number 2286P, which is obviously an error, as this is the old museum number of the holotype of *Macropsalis lyra peruana*, see Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927: 106). On Kalinowski's original label is his field number 1573. This specimen is also identified as the type in the museum's card index system. The second specimen, MZPW

23522, is an immature male collected on 26 February 1893, with a Kalinowski field number of 1868. This specimen was sexed as a female on the original museum label and is recorded as a type on the museum card index. The third specimen, MZPW 23517, is an adult male collected on 16 September 1892 and has a Kalinowski field number of 1760. The specimen was originally identified as a type on both the Branicki label and on the museum index card but this has since been crossed out. There appears to have been a fourth specimen in the Branickis' collection, but it is now in the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, USA, where it was registered as a co-type by Deignan (1961). The term of co-type is no longer recognised under the *International code of zoological nomenclature* (1999), and as a result of the lectotypification by Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927), the specimen therefore becomes a paralectotype. This specimen, USNM 159776, is an adult female collected above the rio Pariayacu (13,120 feet), at the 'Hacienda' Maraynioc, dpto. Junín, Peru, on 6 November 1891, with a Kalinowski field number of 1512.

The other four specimens of the type series appear to originally have been lodged in the Berlepsch collection. However, in the Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Senckenberg in Frankfurt am Main, where the bulk of this collection is now housed, there are only two specimens, both having been sent to Berlepsch by J. Stolzmann in Warsaw, but neither was recorded as types by Berlepsch. As a result, these specimens were also not identified as types by the Frankfurt museum. The first specimen, SMF 29931, is an adult male collected on 6 November 1891, and has a Kalinowski field number of 1511. The second specimen, SMF 29932, is an adult female collected on 5 November 1891, with a Kalinowski field number of 1509.

The remaining two specimens are now in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History, New York (AMNH), where they arrived as part of the Rothschild collection, which was purchased in 1931. Examination of other material in both the Rothschild and Berlepsch collections reveals that these two collectors exchanged many specimens over a period of time and it seems likely that Rothschild obtained these two birds from Berlepsch rather than the Branickis. As mentioned above, Berlepsch failed to record the type status of his series of *Macropsalis kalinowskii* and, as a consequence, neither specimen was identified as a type by Hartert (1922) or by Greenway (1978). The first specimen, AMNH 477023, is an adult male collected at Maraynioc in central Peru on 5 November 1891 by J. Kalinowski and the second, AMNH 477024, is an adult female collected at Maraynioc in central Peru on 26 October 1891 by J. Kalinowski. Neither specimen still has an original Kalinowski field label attached.

Although the type locality was given as Pariayacu, near Maraynioc, central Peru in the original description, the above text reflects what is recorded on the museum and collector's labels. It is unclear where Deignan (1961) obtained the additional locality data for the specimen lodged in the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, USA. I found no other specimens of

Macropsalis kalinowskii collected by J. Kalinowski in central Peru in any of the museums visited or contacted and believe that the eight specimens discussed above constitute the type series.

**Type series of *Macropsalis kalinowskii*
Berlepsch & Stolzmann 1894**

Macropsalis kalinowskii Berlepsch & Stolzmann 1894, *Ibis* (6) 6, p.399.
Now = *Uropsalis segmentata kalinowskii*, see Peters 1940, p.219.

Lectotype MZPW unregistered, adult male collected at Pariayacu near Maraynioc, dpto. Junín, Peru, 12 December 1891 by J. Kalinowski (field no.1573).
—old museum no.2287P.
—ex Branickis' collection no.2286P (= error).
—for lectotypification, see Sztolcman & Domaniewski 1927, p.107.

Paralectotype MZPW 23522, immature male collected at Pariayacu near Maraynioc, dpto. Junín, Peru, 26 February 1893 by J. Kalinowski (field no.1868).
—ex Branickis' collection.

Paralectotype MZPW 23517, adult male collected at Pariayacu near Maraynioc, dpto. Junín, Peru, 16 September 1892 by J. Kalinowski (field no.1760).
—old museum no.2167C.
—ex Branickis' collection.

Paralectotype SMF 29931, adult male collected at Pariayacu near Maraynioc, dpto. Junín, Peru, 6 November 1891 by J. Kalinowski (field no. 1511).
—ex Berlepsch collection.
—collection locality presumably the same as USNM 159776 (see below).

Paralectotype SMF 29932, adult female collected at Pariayacu near Maraynioc, dpto. Junín, Peru, 5 November 1891 by J. Kalinowski (field no. 1509).
—ex Berlepsch collection.

Paralectotype USNM 159776, adult female collected above the río Pariayacu (13,120 feet) at Hacienda 'Marainioc', dpto. Junín, Peru, 6 November 1891 by J. Kalinowski (field no. 1512).
—ex Branickis' collection.
—for collection locality see Deignan 1961, p.167.

Paralectotype AMNH 477023, adult male collected at Pariayacu near Maraynioc, dpto. Junín, Peru, 5 November 1891 by J. Kalinowski.
—ex Rothschild collection.

Paralectotype AMNH 477024, adult female collected at Pariayacu near Maraynioc, dpto. Junín, Peru, 26 October 1891 by J. Kalinowski.
—ex Rothschild collection.

Acknowledgements

I thank the following museum curators and staff for all their assistance while working in the collections under their care: Paul Sweet and Mary LeCroy (American Museum of Natural History); Gerald Mayr (Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Senckenberg, Frankfurt am Main) and Malgorzata Adamczewska (Museum and Institute of Zoology, Warsaw). I also thank Robert Prŷs-Jones and Paul Salaman of the Natural History Museum/Project Biomap for the opportunity to visit the above-mentioned museums.

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Expunging the 'Mascarene starling' *Necropsar leguati*: archives, morphology and molecules topple a myth

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Received 8 November 2003

Until relatively recently, species of birds known from unique specimens tended to be ignored, often being written off as dubious in one way or another. Because of the rapidity of extinction on islands, however, it is not at all unlikely that a species